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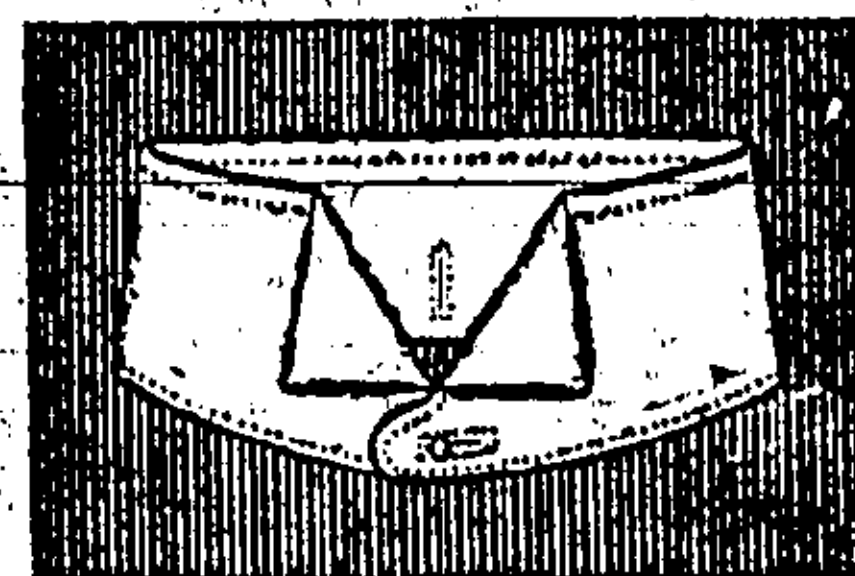
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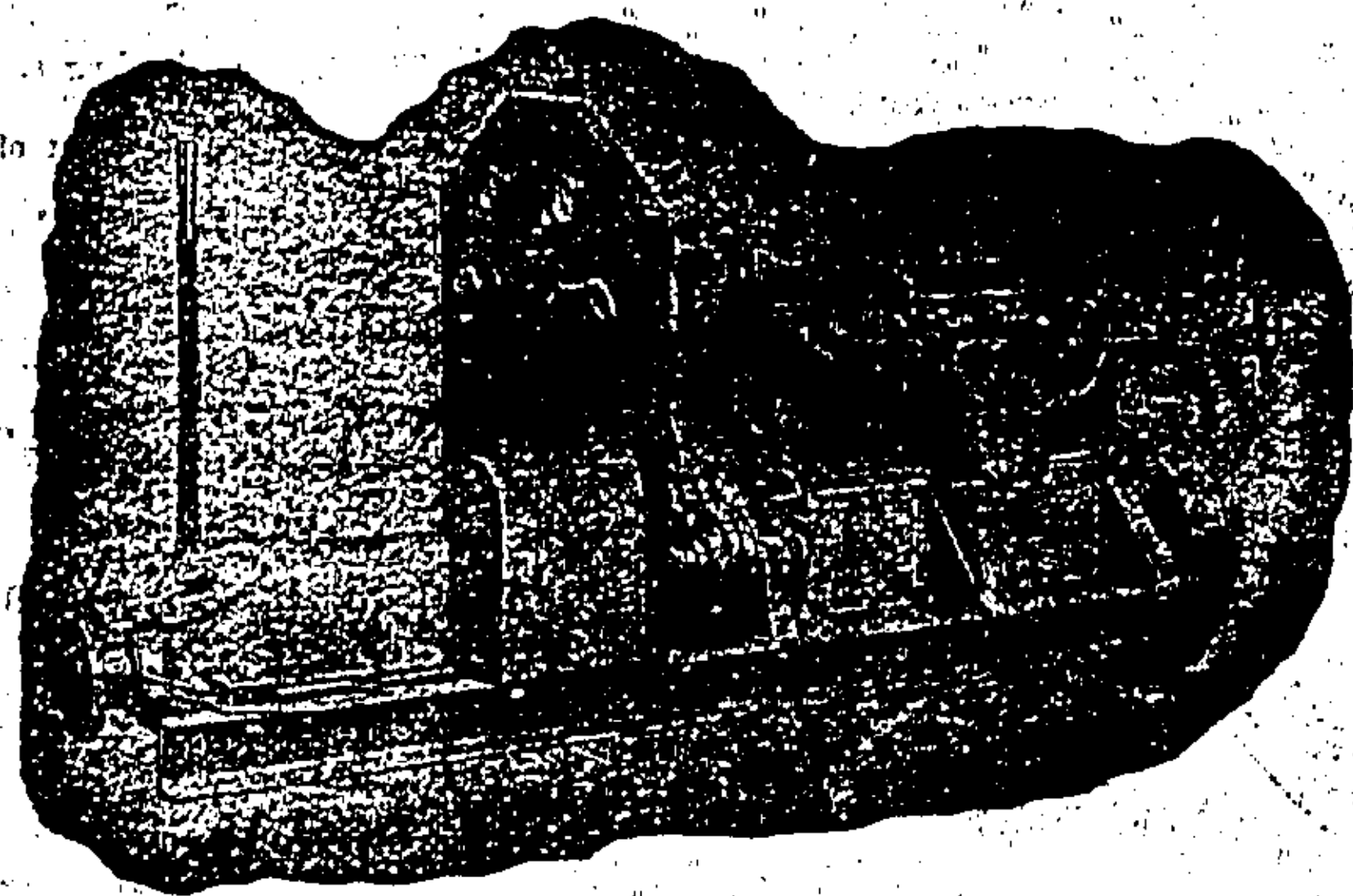
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HONGKONG.

## GOLF NOTES.

Most of us must have read the notice on page 4 of *The Daily Press* convening an extraordinary general meeting of the Golf Club, but it is doubtful whether many of us have taken the trouble to ascertain what it all means.

The proposed amendments to the Articles of Association should attract the attention of every member of the Club, and for this reason I will deal with the subject more fully than the advertisement does, in the hope that members who attend the meeting on Wednesday next will have carefully considered the various points, and not take it for granted that the meeting is being held with the idea of raising the subscription. This was the impression gained by one member, who read the first paragraph of the proposed amendments (in which it is proposed to delete the word "five" in Articles 11 and 13, and substitute the word "eight") and then flung down the paper demanding to know what right the Committee had to raise his subscription from \$5 to \$8! As he is not a restricted member it would appear that his subscription might easily have been raised without a word being said, if he is still under the impression that he only pays \$5 per month.

Now let us take the various Articles as they appear. Nos. 11 and 13 come under the heading of "membership," and they deal with the ballot and the power to erase a member's name if, after election, the Committee are of the opinion that such member was elected under a misrepresentation of any kind. As Article 11 now stands, five members constitute a ballot, and in Article 13 five members form a quorum for erasing a name from the Club roll. The amendment proposes to increase both numbers to eight. This, I take it, depends on whether the proposal to increase the number of the General Committee is approved or not, which question is dealt with next.

Article 45 provides that the management of the Club shall be vested in a General Committee, composed of the officers of the Club and 12 other members. The amendment proposes nine other members, instead of six. Taking into consideration the present size of the Club, this appears a necessary amendment.

The next Article to be amended is No. 47, which states that the officers of the Club shall consist of a Captain and an Honorary Secretary. It has been suggested in the past to elect one of the senior members as Captain, but it is realised by the Committee that very often the captain holds many other honorary positions on the numerous Committees in the Colony, and it is not reasonable to expect him to devote the time to the Golf Club that is looked for in a Captain. On the other hand it is realised that it is a benefit to have one of the senior members to represent the Club on occasions when the influence of a senior member would be a great asset. In order to get over this difficulty, it is proposed to have an additional officer, a President, who would fill the rôle of Father of the Club; and to elect a Captain from one of the members who is qualified for the office by his knowledge of the game, and can give the necessary time to the duties. In the event of this amendment being passed it would, of course, necessitate the substitution of the word President for Captain in Articles 68, 73, 74 and 80, which appear under the heading of "Meetings."

We now pass on to the proposed amendments to Articles 31 and 33, which come under the heading of "Subscribers," who consist of officers of the Navy and Army of Great Britain, stationed in Hongkong and China. It is proposed to extend the same privileges, (that is, no entrance fee, and, in the case of Subordinate Officers, a reduced subscription) to naval and military officers of the United States of America stationed in China and Hongkong. This is a question not merely of courtesy on the part of the members of the Golf Club; it is a matter of international importance, assisting to seal the friendship which should exist between two English-speaking nations. There is no doubt that American officers would appreciate the fact that the members of the Golf Club extended the same welcome to them as to British officers.

The third and last proposal, is the amendment of Article 61, which comes under the heading of "Management." This amendment is one for careful consideration, in that it delegates more powers to the General Committee. To realise its significance we must turn back to Article 59, which empowers the General Committee to make, alter and repeal all such By-laws as they may deem necessary or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Club, without consulting the members, subject to certain qualifications, *vide* Article 61 which reads at present as follows: "Provided that no By-law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal, anything contained in the Memorandum or Articles of Association, and that any By-law may be set aside by a special resolution of a general meeting of the Club." It is proposed to amend this Article by adding after the word "Memorandum," the words "of Association" and after the word "or," in the "Then comes the most important part of the amendment. After the words "Articles of Association," it is proposed to add the following exception: "Except in so far as By-laws may be made in respect of the establishment and carrying of a Junior Club or Clubs or branches at Happy Valley or elsewhere."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

### AN OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following telegram has been received from Peking, dated 23rd October, by the Consul-General of Portugal at Shanghai: "Recognising the immediate necessity of settling with urgency the fundamental problems of the economic and financial situation and international policy of Portugal, His Ex. the President of the Republic has accepted the resignation handed in by the Antonio Granjo Cabinet and decided to organise a Government of technical men and specialists in the various branches of public administration chosen from outside of political parties with the determined support of the same as well as of the people and of the land and naval forces. The new Government, which corresponds to national aspirations, can really be considered a national government in view of its organisation and aims. The Cabinet consists of: Colonel Manuel Maria Coelho, Minister for the Interior, Vasco Vasconcelos, Minister of Justice; Veiga Simoes, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pires Carvalho, Minister of Commerce and Labour; Francisco Antonio Correia, Minister of Finance; Colonel Oliveira Simoes, Minister of War; Macedo Pinto, Minister of the Colonies; Joao de Deus Ramos, Minister of Instruction; Antao Gomes Minister of Agriculture."

This Government will forthwith organise the services of public administration having in view the greatest economy and the valorisation of all functions of the State so that each branch thereof may produce the utmost benefit to the places occupied in the national body.

It will decide without delay the problem of taxation and rates and customs duties. It will organise harmony with the needs and aspirations of the Country, public life, conditions of the municipalities solving problem of excess of functionalities, determining external and internal political economy, raising treaties and conventions will draft out and start immediately and realisation of plan of national supply and those of the metropolis and colonies and will reorganise army and navy in accordance with needs of the Country.

## NAVIGATION OF THE YANGTSE GORGES.

### BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Peking, October 24th.  
According to a foreign official despatch received here from Ichang, the steamer *Anlan* reported on her return from Chungking that during her trip up-river, which was made under escort of H.M.S. *Teal*, the only serious fire encountered by the vessels was directed against the *Teal* near the Wuhang Gorge. The Robert Dollar boats and the *Loongmaw* are boycotted at Chungking, the *Anlan* reports, and are unable to load or discharge cargo.

HANKOW, October 23th.  
A wireless message from Ichang, dated 23rd October, states that the steamers *Mei an* and *Anlan* returned from Chungking yesterday. They report that all steamers arrived safely at Chungking. The *Loongmaw* was boycotted and not permitted to discharge her cargo or the baggage of the passengers. Captain Hall's life was threatened. The *Loongmaw* was not permitted to leave and a guard of four men from the U.S.S. *Monocedy* was placed on board. H.M.S. *Teal* was in action on the 15th with rifles and machine-guns against the Szechwanese at Kuantukow for half an hour.

## DRINK BY PRESCRIPTION.

### U.S. PROHIBITION MODIFIED.

New York, August 19th.  
The revolt in Congress against the autocratic enforcement of prohibition has placed the "dry" in a position in which they must choose between the law permitting the householder to manufacture intoxicants for his own use or unrestricted prescribing by physicians of wines and beer. The energetic opposition of the Anti-Saloon League to the bill favouring private manufacture prevented the delegates of the House of Representatives and the Senate agreeing upon the terms, and it is indicated that the "dry" will accept the new Treasury regulations regarding physicians' prescriptions as the lesser of two evils. The prohibitionists confess that the law permitting private manufacture would make the task of enforcing the anti-liquor laws more hopeless than it is at present, whereas they believe they can keep track of the doctors to some extent, although they admit that the country will immediately be flooded with imported beer pending the time the domestic breweries take to manufacture a new supply. With but a few days remaining before the adjournment, the Senate yesterday devoted much time to listening to various members denounce Representative Volstead, author of the Prohibition Enforcement Law, and officials of the Anti-Saloon League, who are accused of shamelessly and openly lobbying and even entering the secret committee meetings of both Houses to work their "insolent, autocratic will."

In conclusion, I would like to say that with the exception of the last, I do not think the members of the Club should have the least hesitation in accepting the proposed alterations as they stand, but I would like to hear the last one debated before voting on it. So far as its present intended purpose is concerned (which I happen to know), I have no hesitation in voting for it, but it is just as well to look ahead.

The General Committee have obviously devoted a great deal of time considering these points, and it is only fair for members to show their appreciation of this by attending the meeting.

## CHINA'S TRADE AND THE OPEN DOOR.

### MR. J. O. P. BLAND REPLIES TO MR. LENOX SIMPSON.

An article on China's Proposed Tariff Revision, contributed to the *Financial News*, by Mr. B. Lenox Simpson has been strongly criticised in the same London daily by Mr. J. O. P. Bland. At the outset, Mr. Bland points out that "Mr. Lenox Simpson repeats his absurd assertion that Great Britain's only interest in China is commercial, but after giving fantastic estimates of the probable development of China's trade in the near future, and emphasising the consequent importance of preserving the open door, he proceeds to the remarkable conclusion that it is imperative for the commercial community to keep a watchful eye on the political scene meaning thereby Japan." Quoting Mr. Simpson's own words, as reported by the *New York Times*, with regard to a "regular campaign (in England) for the protection of China against Japan," Mr. Bland says that campaign is essentially political, and that British trade interests are only invoked for purposes of ground bait. Dealing with Mr. Simpson's statement that the comparative insignificance of China's trade is not due to any inefficiency of the Chinese Government, but to the antiquated fiscal system, he asserts it is untrue that the restriction of China's trade is entirely, or even chiefly, due to the existing *likin* system. On the contrary, he says, the authority of the last annual report of the Chinese Maritime Customs, that no real reform, whether of the fiscal system, or the currency, or the judiciary, is even remotely possible so long as the Central Government represents nothing more than the interests of a group of politicians unable to exercise any effective authority beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Province. Manchuria, he says, is the only part of China where trade has shown steady improvement and progress during the past ten years, and this because Japan's protection of her vested interests has there prevented the scandalous squeezing and lawless plundering of the *Tuchun* and his purely imaginary picture of a wisely progressive Chinese Government, which the Powers should welcome to the family of nations, and he designates this as sheer flimflam, intended chiefly for American consumption, to pave the way for Young China's agitation for the abolition of extra-territoriality. In conclusion, Mr. Bland says the Peking Government has been severely denounced for the past three years for having sacrificed China's dignity, sovereign rights, and future revenues in return for Japanese loans, subsidies, and dolts. There is no denying either the financial transactions in question or their detrimental effect upon the political independence and integrity of China. This being so, it would be interesting to know upon whose behalf Mr. Simpson is acting when he conducts this "regular campaign for the protection of China against Japan." As he speaking for the southern malcontents, who so freely denounce the corrupt Peking clique, or for the Government which, thanks to Japanese loans, is still able to afford the luxury of a foreign adviser? Or can it be that the Peking Government, having now pledged everything negotiable, would not be unwilling to see the day of reckoning in which it is careful to dissociate itself? In the latter case, another question naturally arises, viz. how can England or America hope to protect the sovereign rights of a country whose rulers are prepared to mortgage or sell them? And in any event, how is this protection to be afforded on the purely commercial, non-political basis upon which Mr. Simpson insists?

## BRITISH-BUSINESS METHODS.

### CAUSTIC ITALIAN CRITICISM.

The *Popolo Romano* printed recently a leading article which contained some outspoken criticism of English business methods. It remarked that fear of the eventual economic recovery of Germany in England was great, and possibly exaggerated, and proceeded:—

"English industry calls itself aristocratic in that it only produces goods of the very first quality, that it deigns to accept orders and does not solicit them, and that it sells at high prices because it does not fear competition. True, but an industry which has such a high opinion of itself should not, at the first sign of competition, cry out that the end of the world has come and demand protective measures, which is what British industry is doing now."

It is not enough to manufacture goods of the best quality, the journal points out. You must also pay attention to the price and tastes of the purchaser. Before the war Germany was successfully rivaling Great Britain because, although her goods may have been of inferior quality, they appealed both to the taste and the purse. Still more is the British system of payment to blame. Not only do merchants refuse credit, but they often actually expect to be paid in advance, in that they demand a deposit in an English bank upon which they may draw. As long as other sellers give credit and British sellers expect credit to be given to them and foreign capital to be locked up in British banks for their advantage, so long will British trade decrease.

The newspaper asserts that it could give the names of many firms who ordered and paid for machinery in England eight months ago and who are still awaiting delivery, while letters pointing out that the Italian firms paid for the machinery when the pound sterling cost 100 lire and that therefore some reduction should be accorded are treated with a rudeness which would be impossible from any other country. British merchants are certainly handicapped by the rate of exchange, but even more by their own methods of business.

The *Popolo Romano* may possibly exaggerate, but it undoubtedly touches on the main reason why German production in Italy is being so successful.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS.

### "SAVING CHINA FROM BANKRUPTCY."

Chinese news agencies report that several conferences have taken place recently between the Acting Minister of Finance and representatives of the Chinese Bankers' Association in regard to a scheme for "saving China from bankruptcy."

One report states that under the presidency of Mr. Pan Fu (the Acting Minister of Finance) representatives of the Minister of Finance had a special conference for the discussion of suggestions made by Sir F. Algen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, relating to the readjustment of the foreign debts of the Chinese Republic and the establishment of a sinking fund with the co-operation of the Chinese Bankers Association. Particulars of Sir Frances Algen's Memorandum are unavailable for publication at present. It is said, however, that if the suggestions of the Inspector-General are carried out the Government can expect an increase of no less than one hundred million dollars by an increase of customs duties as compensation for the abolition of the *likin* taxes by reorganizing the Government wine and tobacco taxes throughout the country and by the creation of certain leviable new taxes. The proposal of the authorities is to use these incomes as a security for the raising of a big loan or for selling bonds in both the foreign and Chinese money markets for the adjustment of China's foreign debts.

## CHINA'S AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

### ABANDONED THROUGH LACK OF FUNDS.

The Asiatic News Agency says:—Owing to lack of funds, the 160 special police officers and men who have been trained by General Ting Ching for the protection of the aerial stations in Peking and Tientsin will be disbanded soon because, General Pan Chiu-yin, the new Director of the Government Aeronautical Bureau, has definitely given up the proposed air mail and passenger service between Peking and Shanghai via Tientsin. The members of the Bureau have now practically nothing to do. The Bureau will either be amalgamated with the Ministry of Communications or be abolished, chiefly because funds are lacking for its maintenance. Moreover, it is considered that China has no need of an air service either commercially or otherwise.

## CHINESE STUDENTS AND THE LATE SENATOR KNOX.

The Asiatic News Agency reports that under the leadership of the Chinese students association twenty-six public organizations of Tientsin have joined in sending a Chinese eulogy to the relatives of the late American ex-Secretary of State, Senator Knox, through the medium of the American Legation in Peking. The Chinese organizers of the tribute say that when the late Senator Knox was Secretary of State, under President Roosevelt, he suggested the internationalization of the railways in the three provinces of Manchuria, but the proposal was shelved on account of a joint protest by Japan and Russia. Later, when he was a Senator, he fought in the American Senate stoutly against the Shantung settlement in the Versailles Peace Treaty. Therefore they consider China has lost one of her best friends in the present crisis of her history when she is struggling to gain a position among the Powers. The Chinese eulogy will be translated into the English language by the Chinese Students Association in Washington for presentation to the Knox family.

## THE PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

### POSITION OF INDO-CHINA IN THE PACIFIC.

PARIS, October 25th.  
The "Avenir," emphasising the remarkable position held by Indo-China in the Pacific, insists that it is impossible for France not to interest herself in the problems of the Far East. It is on account of Indo-China, through her and for her, that France must regard the Pacific problem, for all the other questions military, naval and economic, which will be brought up at the Washington Conference, interest in some degree the development and security of Indo-China and vice-versa. It is in Indo-China that the key to many of the controversial problems is to be found. The "Avenir" expresses the conviction that M. Albert Sarraut, the Minister of the Colonies, will bear this in mind when he is taking part in the Washington Conference, to which the Premier conceived the happy idea of inviting him together with some of the most qualified experts on French expansion in Asia.—*French Wireless.*

## THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refract and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 63, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety. Advrt.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., G.B.E. (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. C. McLELLAN, M.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
Hon. Mr. E. A. INYING (Director of Education).  
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.  
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAN.  
Hon. Mr. HO FOK.

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.  
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.  
Hon. Mr. B. McLELLAN (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed by the President.

## PAPERS

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Licensing Ordinance 1877 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1877, on October 13th, 1921, which were published in the Government Gazette of October 28th, 1921).

## FINANCE

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minute No. 114 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of Finance Committee (No. 32), and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. POLLOCK.  
The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., said:—Sir, I beg to give notice that I shall put the following questions at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, namely:—

1.—When does the Government intend to publish the Report of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of considering what measures can best be taken.

(1.)—To facilitate the prompt acquisition by applicants of sites, which they require.

(2.)—To facilitate the prompt passing of building plans?

2.—What measures does the Government propose to take for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission on Child Labour?

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION ORDINANCES.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinances, 1908 and 1921.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I beg to move that the Council now go in Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

On sub-Clause 3 of Clause 4, in the first line of paragraph (a) and the first line of paragraph (b), the Attorney-General moved that the words "three months" be substituted for the word "one month" in each case. The motion having been seconded by the Colonial Secretary, was adopted by the Committee to stand part of the Bill.

On the Council resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Council assented to the third reading.

The Bill passed accordingly.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ORDINANCE.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend further the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming it was read a third time on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the report of the proceedings of the Standing Law Committee, held on October 28th, 1921, which had been circulated and laid on the table. He said: I beg, also, to move the second reading of the Bill to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1921. As will be seen by the report of the Standing Law Committee, that Committee recommended that Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill should be omitted and that three new draft clauses which appear in the report should be inserted. These proposed changes require a short explanation. The general reason, I think, for the omission of Clauses 7 to 10 is that it is desirable, in an Ordinance of this temporary character, to avoid making any amendments other than those which are absolutely necessary. Clause 7 was intended to safeguard tenants, somewhat, in cases where the landlord proposes to give notice to quit on the ground of intention to pull down or reconstruct. No doubt the clause would have been some additional safeguard to tenants, but I think it is not essential and the tenant will always be able to raise the question of the good faith of the notice at a later stage. Clause 8 is intended to provide that notice to quit, given by a tenant, should not affect any sub-tenant who had

not joined in or confirmed the notice. At the time the Clause was drafted this was believed to be the effect of the existing law and, as I explained when introducing the Bill the first time, the Supreme Court, in Summary Jurisdiction, has since declared that to be the effect of the existing Ordinance. I think, therefore, this Clause may be safely omitted. Clause 9 is very much on the same point and may be safely omitted also. Clause 10 was rather intended in the interests of the landlords but, as they appeared to object somewhat to Clause 7, 8 and 9, I do not think they can ask for the insertion of Clause 10.

That leaves the Bill with Clauses 2 and 3, which make certain minor amendments. Clause 4 (which gives power to transfer sections from Summary to Original Jurisdiction, which is clearly necessary), Clause 5 (which makes it an offence to issue a distraint in excess of the standard rent) and Clause 6 (which makes it an offence to commit any act mala fide to induce the tenant of a domestic tenement to give up his tenancy). The three additional Clauses are, I think, justified on public grounds quite apart from any conflicting interest of landlords and tenants. The first of these clauses (which will be numbered "7") provides that, where a landlord gives notice with the intention of pulling down or reconstructing the house, or block of houses, notice given to the immediate tenant of the landlord shall bind all the sub-tenants. It is obvious that the owner cannot always know who the sub-tenants are, and if he is obliged to give notice to every sub-tenant as well as the immediate tenant he may find, when he comes to pull down the property, his way blocked by some sub-tenant of whom he was unaware and whose existence, perhaps, was deliberately concealed from him. I think it is only fair to provide that any notice given in those circumstances shall bind all the sub-tenants. If a landlord had to find out and give notice to all sub-tenants it might appreciably delay the development of the property.

The new Clause 8 deals with the same sub-section of the original Ordinance, namely the one referring to cases where the landlord intends to pull down and reconstruct in the following case:—The owner agrees to sell his property to a purchaser who intends to pull the house down and rebuild or reconstruct, though the actual completion of the purchase may take some time. The owner, therefore, agrees with the intending purchaser to give all the necessary notices to the tenants so as to enable the purchaser to commence at once his building operations. Under the present law, the owner (the vendor) cannot give notice because he does not intend to rebuild and the intending purchaser cannot give it because he is not the owner. This clause is intended to enable the owner to give notice to the tenants on behalf of the intending purchaser.

Clause 9 provides that if a lessee is adjudged bankrupt he ceases to have any claim under Section 4 of the principal Ordinance, in other words, he cannot rely on that Section in order to enable him to remain on in possession of the premises. His interest ceases on adjudication and his trustee's interest also ceases. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill passed the second reading.

The Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clause 7 of the Bill be omitted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause marked "8" in the report of the Standing Law Committee be substituted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clause 8 of the Bill be omitted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause marked "9" in the report of the Standing Law Committee be substituted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clause 9 of the Bill be omitted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause marked "10" in the report of the Standing Law Committee be substituted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the report of the proceedings of the Standing Law Committee, held on October 28th, 1921, which had been circulated and laid on the table. He said: I beg, also, to move the second reading of the Bill to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1921. As will be seen by the report of the Standing Law Committee, that Committee recommended that Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill should be omitted and that three new draft clauses which appear in the report should be inserted. These proposed changes require a short explanation. The general reason, I think, for the omission of Clauses 7 to 10 is that it is desirable, in an Ordinance of this temporary character, to avoid making any amendments other than those which are absolutely necessary. Clause 7 was intended to safeguard tenants, somewhat, in cases where the landlord proposes to give notice to quit on the ground of intention to pull down or reconstruct. No doubt the clause would have been some additional safeguard to tenants, but I think it is not essential and the tenant will always be able to raise the question of the good faith of the notice at a later stage. Clause 8 is intended to provide that notice to quit, given by a tenant, should not affect any sub-tenant who had

not joined in or confirmed the notice. At the time the Clause was drafted this was believed to be the effect of the existing law and, as I explained when introducing the Bill the first time, the Supreme Court, in Summary Jurisdiction, has since declared that to be the effect of the existing Ordinance. I think, therefore, this Clause may be safely omitted. Clause 9 is very much on the same point and may be safely omitted also. Clause 10 was rather intended in the interests of the landlords but, as they appeared to object somewhat to Clause 7, 8 and 9, I do not think they can ask for the insertion of Clause 10.

That leaves the Bill with Clauses 2 and 3, which make certain minor amendments. Clause 4 (which gives power to transfer sections from Summary to Original Jurisdiction, which is clearly necessary), Clause 5 (which makes it an offence to issue a distraint in excess of the standard rent) and Clause 6 (which makes it an offence to commit any act mala fide to induce the tenant of a domestic tenement to give up his tenancy). The three additional Clauses are, I think, justified on public grounds quite apart from any conflicting interest of landlords and tenants. The first of these clauses (which will be numbered "7") provides that, where a landlord gives notice with the intention of pulling down or reconstructing the house, or block of houses, notice given to the immediate tenant of the landlord shall bind all the sub-tenants. It is obvious that the owner cannot always know who the sub-tenants are, and if he is obliged to give notice to every sub-tenant as well as the immediate tenant he may find, when he comes to pull down the property, his way blocked by some sub-tenant of whom he was unaware and whose existence, perhaps, was deliberately concealed from him. I think it is only fair to provide that any notice given in those circumstances shall bind all the sub-tenants. If a landlord had to find out and give notice to all sub-tenants it might appreciably delay the development of the property.

The new Clause 8 deals with the same sub-section of the original Ordinance, namely the one referring to cases where the landlord intends to pull down and reconstruct in the following case:—The owner agrees to sell his property to a purchaser who intends to pull the house down and rebuild or reconstruct, though the actual completion of the purchase may take some time. The owner, therefore, agrees with the intending purchaser to give all the necessary notices to the tenants so as to enable the purchaser to commence at once his building operations. Under the present law, the owner (the vendor) cannot give notice because he does not intend to rebuild and the intending purchaser cannot give it because he is not the owner. This clause is intended to enable the owner to give notice to the tenants on behalf of the intending purchaser.

Clause 9 provides that if a lessee is adjudged bankrupt he ceases to have any claim under Section 4 of the principal Ordinance, in other words, he cannot rely on that Section in order to enable him to remain on in possession of the premises. His interest ceases on adjudication and his trustee's interest also ceases. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill passed the second reading.

The Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming it was read a third time and passed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## STONE THROWING AT MOTOR CARS.

## BOY'S READY EXCUSES UNAVAILING.

Stone throwing at a passing motor-car was alleged against a Chinese boy, before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Robert Yip, compradore of Messrs. Reiss & Co., said he was driving car No. 232 in Pokfulam Road soon after 3 p.m., on Wednesday, when he saw the accused throw a goal-sized stone which struck the body of the car with some force.

He got out of the car and chased and caught the boy who begged to be excused. As this was the sixth or seventh time this sort of thing had happened to him in that part of Saiyingsun witness decided to give the accused in charge to make an example of him.

The boy said he was running to a medicine shop to get something for his mother's headache. He accidentally kicked a stone against the car. It was not done intentionally.

Inspector Appleton said that stone throwing was common in the district and caused much annoyance to the many motorists who used the road daily. The same evening a police sergeant on patrol had two stones thrown at his motor cycle in Bonham Road, but unfortunately he did not see the person who threw them.

The boy's parents came forward and the Magistrate told them they must teach him not to behave in such an unruly manner.

The father: We sent him to school, but apparently he is not taught there.

The Magistrate: These things must be taught at home.

The father: At home he is a quiet and obedient boy.

The Magistrate: I don't want to have him beaten here, but you should punish him at home. I will find him \$5. You can pay and then punish him.

## "WHEN BEARCAT WENT DRY"

A cast so well-balanced that no one stands out from the rest is a feature in "When Bearcat Went Dry," the six-reel super-picture that will be the attraction at The World Theatre to-night. This great picture-play, adapted from Charles Neville Buck's famous novel of the Kentucky mountains, has more thrills in it than are usually found in three features. The running fights between two of the fighting elements that compose inhabitants of this mountain district furnish enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting of audiences. Through the story runs a love romance that is as sweet as the water that trickles down the sides of the Cumberland mountains, amid which the story of the play is laid.

## THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, rising as His Excellency was about to announce the adjournment of the Council, said: Sir, With reference to the adjournment of the Council the Unofficial Members have not had an opportunity yet of meeting to discuss the Budget Bill and I think we should like a further adjournment—say till Monday week, the 14th inst. Speaking for myself, it would be a great convenience.

His Excellency: I am prepared to adjourn for a further week if it is desired. The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I said Monday because Mr. Stephen will not be here on Thursday fortnight. If Your Excellency would kindly adjourn until Monday, 14th, that would suit everybody.

His Excellency accordingly adjourned the Council until Monday, the 14th inst.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Financial Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN HAPPY VALLEY.  
The Governor recommended the Council to vote \$27,000 in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings—  
Additional Quarters at Happy Valley (12 houses) \$20,000

Miscellaneous—  
Central Police Station—  
Reconstruction of kitchen and bath-room block 7,000

Total \$27,000

The CHAIRMAN: In the first case, the amount provided in this year's estimates is \$50,000, but the estimated total expenditure for the year on these quarters is \$70,000, the reason being that not so much was expended in 1920 as was expected. The expenditure in 1920 was \$38,692. The total estimated cost of the work is \$155,692 and the amount of the accepted tender is \$101,730. Therefore, more has been expended this year than was estimated for and \$20,000 is asked for. With regard to the second item, the amount provided in this year's estimates is \$35,000 and the estimated total expenditure for the year is \$42,000. A supplementary vote of \$7,000 is asked for. The same reason exists there. In 1920 the expenditure was \$4,237. When the estimates were drawn up it was expected to be more; therefore, more is carried into the current year than is estimated for. The total cost of the work is \$44,237 and the amount of the accepted tender is \$50,034. I understand that certain extras brought it up to \$4,000 over the accepted tender after the work was started.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: Yes. The vote was approved.

## ALLEGED "SNATCHING" IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

## IDLE HOUSEBOY OR THIEF?

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy yesterday, with snatching a handbag in Queen's Road Central.

Miss Lena Chou told the Court that at noon on Monday, she was leaving the Kwong Tai Loong shop when the defendant snatched her leather handbag and made off. She gave chase. The boy ran up Zetland Street into Onian Street and then up Wyndham Street. She stumbled and fell in Wyndham Street, but an Indian gentleman took up the chase and caught the accused in Wellington Street. The bag was not found.

Mr. Curranbroy, of Messrs. Tyob & Co., said he was walking in Wyndham Street when Miss Chou called out to him to catch the accused. He chased and caught him in Wellington Street.

The defendant denied snatching the bag or being in Queen's Road on Monday. He said he was playing "catch" with a friend in Wellington Street when Mr. Curranbroy caught him.

The Magistrate remanded the case until to-day for the boy to call his friend who, he said, worked in a house in Barker Road. The defendant said he worked on the Peak as a cook's assistant and had come down in the same tram with his friend to buy provisions.

SPORT.  
CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. CHINESE R.C.  
In this League match the following will represent the Civil Service on the C.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow:—

C. R. Sayer (captain), R. E. O. Bird, F. J. de Rome, R. C. Wittell, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, E. C. Fincher, E. E. Dunkley, H. E. Strange, E. B. Reed, and E. W. Hamilton.

FOOTBALL.  
KOWLOON v. R.G.A.

In this 1st division match to-morrow on the Kowloon ground at 4.30 p.m. the home club will be represented by Ewe, Morrison and Oswick; Coupland, Weyman (capt), and McKelvie; Millard, Pasco, Townsend, A. Duncan, and Coombs.

CARLISLE v. KOWLOON.  
In this 2nd division match to-morrow on the Navy ground at 3 p.m., the Kowloon team will consist of Muskett, Spary and Adams; Hever, Roberts and White; Donovan, G. Duncan, Mason, Hazlett and Rasmussen. Reserves:—Paddy, Brown and Estorff.

## STUDENTS OF FORTY COUNTRIES TO MEET IN PEKING.

At the urgent invitation of the Christian Student Movement of China the World's Student Christian Federation is arranging to hold its Eleventh Conference in Peking, April 4th to 8th, 1922. Previous Conferences of this Federation have been held in Sweden, the United States, Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, Japan, England and Turkey. The coming Conference will be the first held in China since the organization of the Federation in 1893, and the second held in the Far East.

The writer who forwards this information says:—

The World's Student Christian Federation unites the students of the world around the highest ideals of thought and action. It is the only broadly international organization which was able to continue its service to all alike throughout the Great War. Its membership is composed of national groups of Christian students. There are two such groups in China, the Young Men's Christian Association organized in 124 schools and colleges, and the Young Women's Christian Association organized in 90 schools and colleges. Both of these National Student Movements are members of the World's Student Christian Federation. The Chinese representatives on the Federation are: Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Miss Yu Jung Fan and Miss Grace Yang.

Preparations for the Conference have been entrusted to a joint Committee appointed by the National Committees of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. This committee is being appointed from among the most interested men and women throughout the whole country. Eight members of it, resident in Shanghai, constitute the Executive Committee. These are: Chairman, Dr. T. H. Lee; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Mary Stone; Secretary, the Rev. K. T. Chung; Treasurer, Dr. C. T. Wang; Mr. T. C. Tu, President of the Shanghai College, Y.M.C.A.; Mrs. T. C. Chu, Miss Phoebe Hoh and Miss Chang Hsiao-mei of Bridgman School, Y.W.C.A.

At this time when China's internal chaos so truly mirrors the chaotic condition of the entire world, it is particularly fitting to welcome to this land members of an organization which preeminently represents international harmony and good will. The Conference to be held in Peking next Spring will voice the conviction of the students of the world that the hope of the future lies not in force, which leads to conflict, but in co-operation which leads to deeper understanding and mutual benefit.

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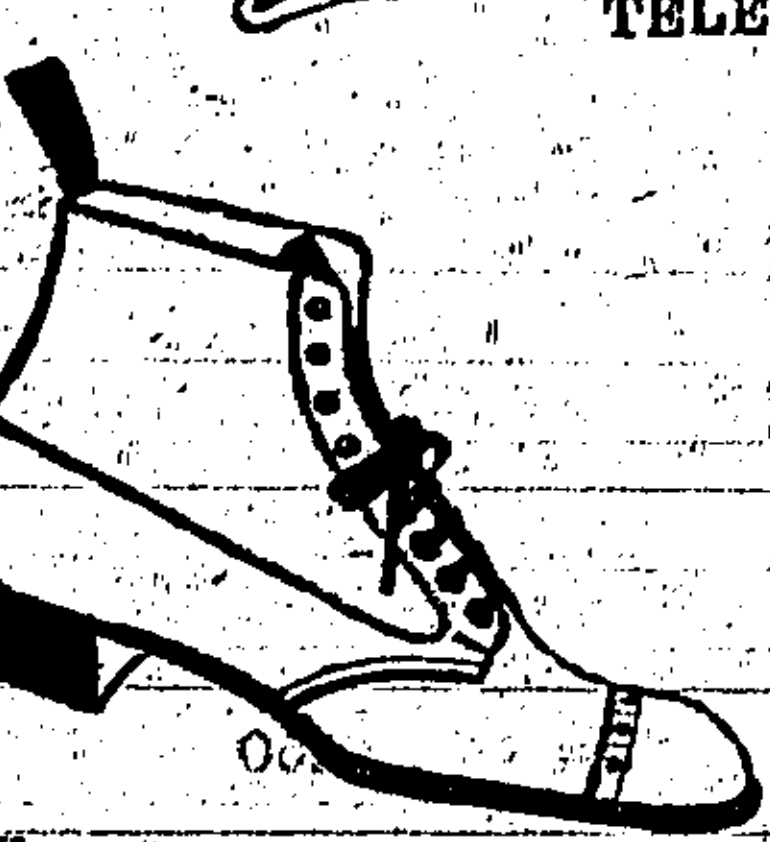
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## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE CANCELS HIS PASSAGE.

London, November 3rd.

The Prime Minister has cancelled his passage by the Aquitania on Saturday, but he has not yet abandoned hope of going to Washington later.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## BRITISH LEGATION DEPARTS.

London, November 2nd.

Mr. Balfour, Lord Cavan, Air-Marshal Higgins, Sir Maurice Hankey, and Sir John Jordan have left London for Liverpool en route to the Washington Conference. A large gathering witnessed their departure, including the American and Japanese Ambassadors.

Mr. Balfour, addressing the Pressmen, earnestly and confidently hoped for the success of the Conference. He said he would remain throughout the Conference, health permitting.

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE TO-DAY.

London, November 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, announcing the business programme for the remainder of the week, said he hoped to take the discussion on the Washington Conference on Friday.

## TERMS OF THE DEBATE.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had expressed doubt the previous day as to whether discussion was desirable, but had since consulted Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. All were so completely agreed in their desire to see the Conference successful that the Government, confiding in the discretion of the Commons in the conduct of the discussion so as not to prejudice the success of the Conference, agreed to a debate.

Lord Winterton asked whether the resolution on which the discussion would be based would be so worded as to enable the whole question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be raised.

Mr. Chamberlain did not think the resolution submitted by the Labour Party covered that question. He himself deprecated such discussion as contrary to public interest.

## LATEST CABLES.

## GERMANY'S NEXT PAYMENT.

## THIRD QUARTERLY INSTALLMENT DUE IN JANUARY.

London, November 2nd.

Sir Robert Horne in a written reply to Cdr. Kenworthy in the House of Commons says that the next payment due to the Allies from Germany is half a milliard gold marks due in January, this being the third quarterly instalment of two milliards annually under Article 4 of the Schedule of Payments. He states that the effect of the payment on German exchange will depend on the form which the payment alternatively takes under the Treaty. Regarding the distribution of payments he mentions that after the costs of the army of occupation have been met from the payments Belgium has the priority to the cash receipt of the two milliard gold marks.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

## TEMPORARY INCREASE IN IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Amsterdam, November 3rd.

The East-India budget provides for a temporary increase of twenty-five per cent. in all import and export duties, including the oil export tax, but the latter will shortly be superseded by a tax based on the net profits of producing companies. The Colonial Administration's expenditure for 1922 is estimated at 924,000,000 guilders and the revenue at 734,000,000 guilders.

## U.S. MINERS STRIKE.

## TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND OUT AS A PROTEST.

Indianapolis, November 3rd.

Twenty-five thousand coal miners have struck as a protest against a recent injunction restraining united mine workers from bringing miners from the Williamson coalfields in West Virginia into the Union.

## A BIG MERGER.

## AN IMPORTANT FORTHCOMING MEETING.

New York, November 3rd.

Stockholders in the Union Oil Company at Delaware meet here on November 17th to consider the merger with the Royal Dutch Shell Transport. Subject to possible modification, the foreign interests will control seventy-two per cent. of the stock of the new company and Union shareholders the remainder.

## ARMISTICE DAY.

## NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN UNITED STATES.

Washington, November 3rd.

Congress has passed a resolution making Armistice Day a national holiday.

## COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Hague, November 2nd.

A permanent Court of International Justice will be inaugurated at the end of January at the Peace Palace.

## CANADIAN IMMIGRATION ACT.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA WANTS TOTAL RESTRICTION.

Victoria, B.C., November 2nd.

The Legislature has passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to amend the immigration act so as totally to restrict Asiatic immigration into British Columbia.

## RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

## STRONG BRITISH REPLY TO THE SOVIET NOTE.

London, November 2nd.

The text of the British reply to the Soviet Note with reference to debts, mentioned earlier, declares that in announcing its intentions regarding foreign debts the Soviet Government has started upon the only path which can lead to the goal it professes to desire, namely, economic co-operation with other nations, but the British Government asks for further information before it can, in conjunction with the other Governments with which it is associated in the International Finance Commission, decide on its attitude. An explicit statement is asked of the Soviet's intentions regarding obligations other than those mentioned, such as loans to the Tsarist Government since 1914, municipal and railway loans and claims by foreign owners of property in Russia confiscated or destroyed by the Soviet.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

London, November 2nd.

The British Government sent to Moscow yesterday, a strong reply to the Soviet Note in regard to Russian debts, pointing out certain obscurities and asking for further explanations. It is pointed out in London that while the Soviet Note referred to Tsarist debts, in which France is highly interested; it did not refer to the enormous claims and municipal loans in which English capital is very largely involved.

## FINANCIAL HORIZON CLEAR.

## VIEWS OF FORMER CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

New York, November 2nd.

Mr. McKenna (formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Chairman of the London Joint City Midland Bank) has issued a statement declaring that the financial horizon seems clear. Though it is probable that considerable time will elapse before normal conditions are restored, he believes the corner has been turned.

Mr. McKenna found considerable interest taken in the question of international Government debts. Speaking from the British point of view, Mr. McKenna was of opinion that Britain would act wisely, having regard only to her industrial and economic position, if she were to remit the debts due to her. Mr. McKenna concluded that peace in industry was the prime need of the world, which looked to the United States to lead the way.

LATER.

Mr. McKenna has departed for England.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

## REDUCTION OF DIVIDEND.

London, November 2nd.

At the meeting of the British North Borneo Co. (referred to in yesterday's cables) the Chairman, Sir West Ridgway explained that the decision to reduce the dividend from five to three per cent. in face of the record profit was due to the fact that trade depression, especially the rubber crisis, would mean a considerable drop in the Company's revenue during the current year, while the Company had financially to assist the rubber companies in its territory. Sir West Ridgway welcomed the Government Rubber Committee as a sign that the Government realised that a collapse, or partial collapse, of the rubber industry would gravely jeopardise the financial position of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Referring to attacks by the Anti-Slavery Society, Sir West Ridgway said that the Company did not desire to continue the controversy, especially as it understood the Society did not intend to continue the attacks. The Company would be glad of their co-operation in the improvement of the lot of the comparatively wild tribes of the interior, and in the recently acquired territory on the Dutch border.

## INDIGNANT REPUTATION OF "CENTURY MAGAZINE".

ARTICLE.

Dealing with the recent attack in the Century Magazine, Sir West Ridgway reiterated that it was a tissue of lies. The writer was apparently the agent of a cinema firm and only spent one day in the territory at Sandakan. The Directors had telegraphed to the Century Magazine indignantly protesting. The question of further steps would be considered. There need be no fear in regard to the honesty and efficiency of the Administration. He paid a warm tribute to the single-mindedness, sympathy, and devotion of the North Borneo Civil Service.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## MINIMUM AGE FOR STOKERS AT SEA.

London, November 2nd.

The Commission dealing with maritime questions at the International Labour Conference at Geneva has recommended eighteen as the minimum age for maritime stokers and trimmers, excepting in the case of Japan and India, where a minimum of sixteen has been fixed, subject to a certificate of physical fitness, to the employment being confined to coastal traffic, and to regulations for employment after consultation between the most representative organisations of employers and workmen in those countries.

## DEATH OF VISCOUNT SANDHURST.

London, November 2nd.

The death is announced of Viscount Sandhurst. [William Mansfield, first Viscount Sandhurst, born 1855, was twice Under Secretary for War and subsequently was appointed Governor of Bombay. He was a member of the Committee sent to South Africa to report on the subject of representative Government. The late peer was twice married, but, in default of a direct successor, the title goes to his brother, the Hon. J. W. Mansfield.]

## EX-PRESIDENT POINCARÉ IN LONDON.

## BRITISH DONATION FOR REBUILDING VERDUN.

London, November 2nd.

At a meeting at the Mansion House, M. Poincaré was presented with a cheque for £750,000, collected by the British League of Help towards rebuilding Verdun.

## LUNCHEON WITH THE KING.

Paris, November 2nd.

The ex-President, M. Poincaré, and Mme. Poincaré, now in London, were the guests of King George at luncheon.

## THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

Paris, November 2nd.

At a dinner of the Franco-British International Union, the orators (notably the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General, and the Rector of London University) emphasised the necessity of intimate co-operation between France and England.

## THE ROYALIST RISING IN HUNGARY.

## DETHRONEMENT OF THE HAPSBURG REQUIRED.

Paris, November 2nd.

The Conference of Ambassadors, considering that a Hungarian proclamation dethroning the Hapsburgs would provide the Little Entente with the guarantees of peace which it demanded, and thus permit a cessation of military preparations, has decided to invite the Hungarian Government to proclaim the dethronement of the Hapsburgs before November 7th.

## FRENCH TRIBUTES TO ALLIED HEROES.

Paris, November 2nd.

The customary All Souls Day celebrations took place throughout France, the military cemeteries being visited by large crowds, who paid their respects and laid flowers on the Allied soldiers' tombs.

## DROUGHT SPOILS FRENCH BEET CROP.

Paris, November 2nd.

Owing to the drought, the beet harvest is very poor. It is estimated that the yield will not exceed 220,000 tons of refined sugar, compared with 300,000 tons last year.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

## "MUI TAI" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GOVERNMENT'S FEEBLE REPLY.

London, November 2nd.

The subject of the Mui Tai was again raised in the House of Commons at question time by Mr. T. J. Bennett, who asked whether there was any limitation except the Criminal Law to the right of purchasers of girls to demand any service they please, to punish them at will, or to treat them as concubines.

The Hon. E. F. Wood (Under Secretary for the Colonies), replying, said that undoubtedly in Hongkong, as elsewhere, the force of public opinion was a powerful adjunct to the Criminal Law in restraining ill-treatment of adopted children. He understood that by Chinese custom a girl could only be made a concubine with the consent of the man's wife, the girl herself, and her parents.

Col. Wedgwood asked if the custom was not illegal in China itself, and whether it was only legal in British Colonies and amounted to slavery.

Mr. Wood said that he and his predecessor continually repudiated the use of the term "slavery" in connection with the custom, but despaired of ever getting Col. Wedgwood to discontinue the term. He believed a Chinese law was passed making the custom illegal outside of British settlements. The Chinese, however, sanctioned the principle of adoption on a system of hire to the age of twenty-five on the preliminary payment of a lump sum.

## CHINA'S DEFAULT TO U.S. BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, November 2nd.

It is authoritatively stated that the American Ambassador at Peking has called China's attention to the failure to pay the principal of the half-yearly interest on the loan of five and a half million dollars by American bankers.

Washington, November 3rd.

It is authoritatively stated that the attention of the Chinese Government has been called, through the American Minister at Peking, to its failure to pay the principal and half-yearly interest in respect of the loan of \$5,500,000 made it by American bankers.

## THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY IN THE STRAITS.

## PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

London, November 2nd.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. E. F. Wood (Under Secretary for the Colonies), confirmed an enquiry by Mr. George Barker (? Barnes) that the Government had received a petition from Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States with a view to obtaining cancellation of the compulsory registration of Chinese teachers and school committees, as required by the 1920 Ordinance.

Mr. Wood added that, after consulting the Governor, he decided that this legislation should operate on an assurance being given that it would be sympathetically administered. The Governor had since assured him that the teachers and school committees were registering satisfactorily.

## ROMANISM IN CHINA.

## POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO PRELATES FROM FAR EAST.

Rome, November 2nd.

The Pope gave private audiences to Monsignor Emmanuel Prat, Apostolic Vicar of Amoy; and Monsignor Aguirre, Apostolic Vicar of Fokien. His Holiness was deeply interested in reports of the spread of Catholicism in China.

## AN AYAH'S HOME.

London, November 2nd.

Viscountess Chelmsford opened an Ayah's Home at Hackney provided by the London City Mission. The Chairman said that since the premises were opened in 1902 they had proved a great blessing to ayahs and amahs who brought children from India to the Far East. The committee undertook to provide for ayahs until they found a family returning to the East. Mr. Lo Chong, Consul-General for China, and Colonel Darcy Bannerman, of the India Office, spoke appreciatively of the institution.

## RUSSIANS IN MONGOLIA.

## CLASH WITH CHINESE CAVALRY.

A telegram received in Peking from Tsaoan, dated October 31st, states that a body of Russians from Mongolia numbering between two and three hundred, appeared to the north of Tsaoan about a week ago and a clash between them and a force of Chinese cavalry followed in which one Chinese and two Russians were killed. The Russians then sued for a truce and are now being disbanded. A large number of Mongolians were found among them.

Sir Robertson Nicoll, in the British Weekly, announces that the Westminster Gazette will be transformed into a morning paper resembling the Times, priced at 2d. Mr. J. A. Sponder, at present editor of the Westminster Gazette, will be Political Director. The transformation is backed by the most influential support.

## RUINOUS STRIKES.

## MR. CHURCHILL ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Dundee on September 23rd on the subject of unemployment to representatives of the Town Council, Parish Council, and Education Authority.

Mr. Churchill said the Government, since the Armistice, had spent on the relief of unemployment, through the agency of the insurance scheme, over £105,000,000, and of that much the greater portion had been direct contributions from the Exchequer.

That might not have equalled the distress which had been created, but it certainly was a provision gigantic in itself, unexampled in previous British history, and utterly unparalleled at the present moment in every other country in the world. Even in the United States of America, very much better circumstances than we were, which "did not" suffer as we did in the war, and which had its vaults overflowing with the gold of Europe, there was enormous and widespread unemployment, greater in degree and intensity in many parts than existed here, and the provision for it was far less, and in many cases perfectly nonexistent.

If we had not been for the last two years repeatedly stabbed at and struck at by strikes and stoppages in every branch of our industry, which we tried to recreate and revive after the war, there was no doubt whatever first of all that the distress would have been much less than it was; and, secondly, that our means of coping with that distress would have been much greater. Take only the case of the late coal strike. He was now informed that unemployment in this country had just crept back again to where it was on the eve of the coal strike.

When the coal strike began we were where we are now, and there was an expectation of a steady, continuous, progressive improvement, not on a great scale, not by any means sweeping away the distress which existed, but at any rate a sensible improvement and modification, and then this catastrophe was thrown upon the nation. Unemployment all over the place was vastly increased, the unions not affected directly by the strike had their funds depleted by the need of keeping their own people who were on short time, and the State itself was the loser directly of something like 80 or 70 millions sterling, and indirectly the community had been the loser of a very much greater but not easily calculable sum.

## DANGER OF HIGHER TAXATION.

We stood to-day in a position where difficulties were by no means confined to any one part of the country or to any one set of Government institutions. If there were difficulties locally, there were also tremendous difficulties with the Central Government. At the Exchequer the problems were of the gravest character, and if the taxation of the country had been sensibly increased at the moment, were they quite sure that they would not be checking all business enterprise and revival by imposing a still heavier burden on themselves locally? Were they quite certain that a heavy increase in the taxation of the country would not multiply and aggravate even the very unemployment which they were trying to cope with?

## PESSIMISTIC EUGENISTS.

## BEST HUMAN STOCKS DYING OUT.

The second International Congress of Eugenics, which opened on September 22nd in New York, was marked by a succession of speeches reflecting somewhat pessimistic views on the future of the human race owing to the rapid increase of the poorer strains and the breeding out of the best stocks.

The president of the congress, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, bewailed the growth of an individualism which threatened the existence of the family, its motto being, "Let us obey our own impulses; let us create our own standards; let each individual enjoy his own rights and privileges—for to-morrow the race dies." He illustrated his views by the development of New England, which in the course of the century has witnessed the passage of the many-child family into the one-child family. He observed that the next stage would be the no-child marriage and the extinction of the stock which had laid the foundations of the Republican institutions of the country.

Other speakers urged that the human race must study the science of eugenics to save it from going the way of all species of which we have paleontological records and from becoming extinct. Major Leonard Darwin discouraged expectations of great achievements by eugenics in the near future, and declared that the results for which eugenists hoped might not be noticeable for several hundred years. He emphasized the impossibility of attempting to regulate human mating by legislation, and deplored the popular misconception which credited eugenics with the design to abolish romance and introduce cattle-breeding principles into the domestic affairs of human families. Eugenics did not favour the abolition of love. "If young people were always allowed to follow their natural inclinations their mating usually would be wise from the standpoint of eugenics, but many marriages made for wealth or social position do not tend to better the human race."

Attention was called to the studies of 200 investigators in a eugenics laboratory at Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, managed in connection with the Carnegie Institution, Washington. In constantly increasing numbers it was reported that persons contemplating marriage were consulting these investigators, submitting extensive accounts of their family characteristics, and studying the advice dispensed by the investigators regarding the transmission of special characteristics.

## ORIGINS OF THE SCOT.

## HIS PALÆOLITHIC ANCESTORS.

The Sections of Anthropology and Geography of the British Association joined in a discussion at Edinburgh, recently, on the origin of the Scottish people.

The opener was Professor Sir Arthur Keith, who submitted that the inhabitants of the Highlands and western parts of Scotland and the inhabitants of the inland parts of Scandinavia were branches of the same Nordic racial stock. Scandinavian geologists estimated the beginning of the emergence of Scandinavia and of Scotland from ice at a period of about 11,000 B.C. The North Sea was then an estuary, or bay, open to the north, with a western shore leading up to Scotland, and an eastern leading to Scandinavia. On the Danish, as also on the Scottish coasts, were found the earliest inhabitants in the north-western outskirts of Europe in Post-Glacial times. The culture of this people was to be traced to countries in the south-west of Europe, and although their remains had not been found, it might safely be inferred that they arose from the long and big-headed type of man found in South England and on the Continent at the close of the Ice Age.

It was thus maintained that Scot and Scandinavian were descendants of the late palæolithic men of South-west Europe. The accepted opinion that the late palæolithic races of South Europe had dark hair, eyes, and complexions was probably well founded. Fair hair, light eyes, and clear complexions, which find their fullest expression in the inhabitants of Baltic lands, were best regarded as characters recently evolved. The darker hair and eyes of the modern Scot might not be due to a later Mediterranean admixture, but to his retaining to a greater degree the complexion of his palæolithic ancestor.

Sir Arthur Keith proceeded to trace the appearance in Scotland in the second millennium B.C. of a peculiar and round-headed people, and added that after this period there was no great invasion until the arrival of the Romans. In the fifth century, when the Romans had gone, both eastern and western doors were again open. The Dalriad Scots from the North of Ireland then entered the country, but brought no new physical type as they had every right to presume that Ireland was originally peopled by the same race as settled in Scotland.

In conclusion, he said that the Picts, Celts, and Saxons of Scotland were all of one breed, the descendants of the pioneer race which settled North-west Europe when the last ice sheet lifted. There had been only one intrusive element, the round-headed of late neolithic introduction.

Professor Thomas H. Bryce said that Scotland was inhabited as far back as Aulian times. He too contended that there was a strong presumption that the primitive basis of the population was Nordic in character.

Dr. J. T. Tocher said that during the war he had measured about 6,000 Scotsmen, who were joining the Army, and he found that the average height was 5ft. 7in., but that there was a very wide variation ranging from 4ft. 7in. to 6ft. 7in. He had also discovered in making other examinations that there was a broad head among the population in the North-East of Scotland and a long head in the South-West. The popular conception that only Aberdonians had big heads was wholly wrong, but it was a fact that many red-haired people belonged to that part of the country. There was no clear proof that the people of the early period were smaller, that those of the present day, and he expressed the view that to obtain a clear indication of the origin of the Scottish people they would require to rely more on the historian, the geographer, and the psychologist than on the anthropologist.

## LIVING UNDER WATER.

## A BREATHING SECRET.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE OBSERVER."]

An extraordinary claim is made by a French swimmer, M. de Lajman, that he can live under water. It is claimed that he has actually demonstrated his ability to remain submerged without any artificial means of respiration. I send these particulars under all reserve, for I have had no opportunity of witnessing the feat. But an account is given in the "Revue Hebdomadaire," which is an extremely serious and perfectly reliable organ.

Not only is this claim to stay under water without breathing remarkable in itself, but there has to be added the claim to sink and rise in the water, execute normally all movements that could be executed on dry land, and to move above without swimming, without the aid of ballast. M. de Lajman descended, it is said, by a ladder into a large tank of water and performed his toilette—shaved himself and brushed himself—peeled a potato, ate it, drank wine, laid down at full length at the bottom of the tank, juggled with billiard balls, sat at a desk, and wrote his letters—though we are not told in what conditions these letters were when he emerged.

One of the most curious experiments was that in which he kept his body and his limbs stiff, his elbows pressed against his sides, and without apparent motion sank or rose in the water at the word of command given by the spectators. He declares that the essential principles may be applied by anyone. He rises and falls because he can at will change the density of his body. The air dilated in the lungs can be driven into the stomach, where it is compressed. Such, at least, is his explanation. His daily practice is to make the respiratory movements which are classic in physical culture with his head in a basin of water. After succeeding in resting a long time without breathing, it is necessary without releasing the air in the body to send it from the lungs to the mouth, and from the mouth to the lungs, in utilising the glottis as a check-valve. Then those who would emulate M. de Lajman must learn how to inhale the air into the stomach like a smoker who swallows the smoke of his cigarette.







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HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

**HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**  
MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

**LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.**  
KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

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**COALUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.**  
SANUKI MARU ... Sunday, 13th Nov.  
MORIOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

**NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

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TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.  
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**BANKS AND THE BUDGET.**  
PROBLEMS OF STATE FINANCE.

Sir Charles Hobhouse, in an address on September 23rd at the Central Y.M.C.A. on "Banks and Budgets," showed in what manner and to what extent the existence of banking institutions affects or is affected by the Budget statements of Governments. The relation between banking institutions and the Budget he said might be indicated by saying that the Budget revealed the yearly financial position of the nation as a community, while the sum total of the balance-sheets of the principal banks gave an approximate indication of the aggregate liquid commercial wealth of the individuals composing the nation.

It was, then, not difficult to see how the liquid and employable wealth of the individual might be affected by the dispositions of expenditure proposed by the Budget. When the current revenue of the nation was unable to supply its requirements, which were all stated in detail, as far as personnel were concerned, in the estimates which preceded the Budget statement, then either they must be abandoned, with the accompanying probability of serious disturbance to commerce and internal peace, or the accumulated capital resources of the country must be tapped either by taxation or loan, to meet these social and other services.

As a matter of fact, such a position had arisen in this financial year. There was already a deficit of 50 millions, much of it due to social requirements, with every prospect of a still larger deficit at the end of the year. The Government would have the alternative, then, of either— (a) Declining to meet its financial obligations; or (b) of increasing its taxation; or (c) of borrowing, by means of long or short-dated securities, sufficient money to make good the deficit.

THE EASIEST COURSE.  
The first course had hitherto been adopted in South American Republics and we ought to be able to dismiss it without serious thought. The second alternative offered little prospect of procuring the desired results, since it was an open secret that many individuals and firms were not in a position to pay taxation already due—and overdue—and that the inland Revenue officials saw no likelihood of satisfactory results if ever their existing claims were unduly pressed. The third course, and the easiest and most popular, open to a Government in such a plight was to borrow, and it was the one most often resorted to (though fortunately hitherto less often by English Governments than by any others).

Borrowing by distressed Governments, however, implied lenders with resources sufficient to meet the deficit, which was certain to be very large. There were no lenders of such sufficient means with the exception of the banks in whose coffers were deposited the vast bulk of the nation's savings. The banks, then, acting through their spokesmen, the Bank, would require to be satisfied with the financial stability of the country and of the Government, as well as with the actual terms of interest and repayment, before they would place readily their own resources or those of their clients at the disposal of the Government. Much would also depend on their opinion as to whether the deficit to be covered was due to spendthrift extravagance on the part of the Government, which ought to be discouraged, or to unforeseen diplomatic or commercial incidents which were the ordinary expectation of all Governments. The amount to be borrowed would be exhibited in the Budget, the methods by which it would be met would be expounded in Parliament (or certainly should be), and the whole arrangement would be ratified and legalized by the Finance Act of the year.

A FORCED LOAN.  
Supposing, however, that the banks regarded the Government as so hopelessly and recklessly improvident that they did not feel justified in advancing the loan required, having in mind the improbability of repayment, or the diversion of the funds provided by the loan to some scheme certain to entail still further and yet heavier deficits; and supposing, also, that the Government was unable, or unwilling, to curtail expenditure till it reached income, what steps might possibly be taken by either party? The Government could, of course, legislate for a forced loan from the banks of all deposits and current accounts-in-credit. Such a proceeding would certainly simultaneously destroy national credit and inflate individual credit, and it was difficult to say which would be the more disastrous result. Or, they could issue large amounts of new and uncovered currency notes which would depreciate existing currency and raise prices.

Neither of these was a method helpful to a country or Government floundering in financial storms. The banks might even retaliate by refusing to accept or circulate such currency, and it would not be easy to enforce circulation of such paper, however stringent were the terms of the protective legislation, as unquestionably the sympathy of the trading population would be with the banks.

It was a curious coincidence that in order to protect and reassure investors and depositors, banks in nearly every country were required to publish their financial position monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, as the case might be. While in financial circles this practice increasingly and properly prevailed, in political life Finance Ministers were compelled by their necessities to issue a stream of Budgets—Revised Budgets, Supplementary Budgets, Ordinary and Extraordinary Budgets—until the security provided to the investor by the publication of banking accounts was counter-balanced by the uncertainty engendered in the mind of taxpayers as to the position of the national accounts, as to the burdens to be laid on their yearly trading or accumulated resources, and as to the freedom from Government demands of bank balances.

Too many journalists are being taught to treat human beings upon the dictum that they are mostly fools—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Fri.	4th Nov.	D'light
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	"TAKEANG"	Sat.	5th Nov.	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tues.	8th Nov.	D'light
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

November 3rd.  
*Daghestan*, American str., 1,610 tons, Capt. H. S. Bauer, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Fookiang*, British str., 1,987 tons, Capt. T. A. Mitchell, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Katana*, British str., 2,927 tons, Capt. A. McLelland, from Hamburg and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.  
*Peking Maru*, Japanese str., 1,893 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
*Samsun*, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.  
November 3rd.  
*Bulawara*, British str., 3,520 tons, Capt. H. W. Bee, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
*Empress of Asia*, British str., 3,853 tons, Capt. L. D. Douglas, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—C.P. S.S. Co.  
*Hirata Maru*, Japanese str., 1,484 tons, Capt. T. Imamoto, from Sourabaya, with sugar.—Y.K.K.  
*Hokkaido*, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.  
*Kohoku Maru*, Japanese str., 3,021 tons, Capt. J. Ikeda, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Nemaze.  
*Malay Maru*, Japanese str., 4,556 tons, Capt. K. Saito, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
*Samsun*, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. C. H. Walker, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Wakasa Maru*, Japanese str., 3,504 tons, Capt. B. Tsuda, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

## CLEARANCES.

November 3rd.  
*Dornier Maru*, for Moji.  
*Bushu Maru*, for Saigon.  
*City of Adelaide*, for Manila.  
*Huani*, for K. C. Wan.  
*Hsinan*, for Sandakan.  
*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.  
*Kanwa*, for Shanghai.  
*Liangchow*, for Swatow.  
*Malay Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Mattawa*, for Hongay.  
*Peking Maru*, for Canton.  
*Samsun*, for Canton.  
*Titan*, for Singapore.  
*Yuehngun*, for Swatow.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Arridon Apar* (B.L.), due November 8th.  
*Atsuta Maru* (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 10th.  
*Bowes Castle* (Doddwell-Castle Line), due end of November.  
*Eastern* (E. & A.), due November 21st.  
*Empress of Japan*, due November 14th.  
*Fushimi Maru* (N.Y.K.), due November 5th.  
*Izumi* (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 4th.  
*Kaito* (N.Y.K.), due November 21st.  
*Leihai* (P. & O.), due November 7th.  
*Reliance* (P. & O.), due November 22nd.  
*Silera* (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 4th.  
*Silera* (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 5th.  
*Somali* (P. & O.), due November 7th.  
*Tamba Maru* (N.Y.K.), due November 7th.  
*Tango Maru* (N.Y.K.), due November 17th.  
*Tsuyama Maru* (N.Y.K.), due November 16th.  
*Wray Castle* (Doddwell-Castle Line), due November 8th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

A U.S. Navy radio message from Washington, dated October 28th says:—The Shipping Board to-day announced the tentative assignment of ten Government combination passenger and freight vessels in Pacific waters. Five from the North Pacific are to be apportioned to China, Japan and the Philippines, and three others on the same run from San Francisco and California ports.

A Netherlands India message says: The Directors of the Royal Packet Company have decided to remove all wireless ship installations from K.P.M. steamers, except those running on the Batavia-Australia service, and the Hongkong-Singapore service. It has also been decided to remove all fans from ships, except those on the Australian service and the Batavia-Singapore-Batavia service. These measures have been taken for the purpose of economizing. The removal of the fans means a saving of one million guilders annually.

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## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.  
 SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU  
 AMERICAN STEAMERS  
 To SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.  
 LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO  
 S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 16th Noon ... Dec. 7th  
 S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 8th Noon ... Dec. 29th  
 S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 10th Noon ... Jan. 2nd, 1932

## FOR SINGAPORE AND SOURABAYA

And Return HONGKONG via SAIGON and MANILA

Freight and Passenger.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Nov. 7th noon.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" ... sailing Nov. 9th

## SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

## MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA &amp; COLOMBO

Monthly Sailings

Information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Cable Address "POMANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on November 3rd:—Miss E. Angus, Mr. G. S. Aveyard, Mr. Mrs. and Miss C. Apeable, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Alberto, Miss J. Alberto, Mrs. R. S. Alberto, Miss M. Baldwin, Mr. P. E. Barker, Dr. Mrs. and Master N. Bradley, Mrs. F. S. Brockman, Mrs. J. Black, Rev. P. C. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. K. L. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Buck, Mr. F. D. Blakeslee, Mr. C. Benitez, Mr. H. M. Benson, Miss E. G. Copeland, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clark, Mrs. L. Dunbar, Mr. F. Drueke, Mr. E. H. D'Aquino, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. D'Aquino, Mrs. L. Dupuy, Miss Donovan, Mr. E. A. Forbes, Sister B. Frolich, Sister I. Foley, Mr. J. W. Florence, Mrs. J. Groundwater, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gowan, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Gray, Miss M. M. Geran, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. M. W. Howe, Dr. V. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. Heilbronn, Mr. R. M. Humphreys, Miss H. Hes, Mr. J. G. Jefferys, Rev. J. F. Kelly, Mr. W. V. C. Kauffeldt, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Sister R. Lefels, Mr. C. Lukban, Mr. J. F. Marias, Mr. R. J. Mules, Sister M. F. McKenna, Sister A. Mowit, Mr. F. McGinnis, Dr. C. J. McDewitt, Mr. J. I. McSteen, Mrs. J. Master, Mr. M. Menearini, Mr. O. E. Metz, Mrs. E. Nual, Miss M. G. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. de L. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orth, Mr. D. Pringle, Mr. F. Parsons, Lieut. J. F. Pichel, Mr. and Master A. Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Russell, Mr. J. R. Roxburgh, Miss M. A. F. Roxburgh, Mrs. G. Rigdon, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Robertson, Mr. B. A. Roberts, Mr. M. D. Rosario, Miss L. Royer, Miss C. Roberts, Mrs. S. Roberts, Mrs. H. Rosenblatt, Mrs. Sigeband, Sister E. Sheridan, Mr. F. P. de Silva, Mr. R. W. Spoxord, Mr. J. Sotelo, Mr. R. Sallins, Mrs. F. L. Serra, Mr. D. J. Santos, Mr. R. G. Se, Rev. P. Toggart, Mr. Mrs. and Miss W. D. Tuston, Miss H. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Vogel, Master J. Vogel, Mr. W. G. Williams, Mrs. F. J. Wevill, Miss L. L. Watt, Rev. J. A. Walsh, Miss W. Watal, Mr. E. N. Williams, Mr. S. B. Wakefield, Mr. C. S. Young, Miss S. Ailhouse, Rev. J. Albaceto, Mr. A. Bower, Mr. C. H. Bently, Miss Burt, Miss M. de Castro, Miss P. A. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dillon, Mrs. M. Fuller, Mr. E. B. de la Fuente, Mr. L. Garcia, Mr. J. P. Iglesias, Mr. E. W. Kennedy, Mr. A. M. MacDonnell, Rev. H. Munarrez, Rev. V. Orona, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Quicke, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. F. Rascoe, Mr. D. G. Sala, Mr. R. E. Zimmerman.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Khyber*, arrived London on October 31st.  
 The B.L. s.s. *Tanda*, left Calcutta on November 2nd, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about 17th inst.  
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Tsuyo Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 2nd instant, and sailed 3rd instant for Nagasaki.  
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Tsuyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd instant and sailed 4th instant via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, being due at Hongkong November 18th.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (European line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on November 1st, and is expected here on December 10th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 3rd, at 12.35.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok. Changes at other reporting stations are small.  
 There appears to be a depression over the Sea of Japan.  
 Fresh monsoon will continue along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.  
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.80 inches, against an average of 80.81 inches.  
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
 Forecast.  
 Hongkong to Gap Book (N.E. winds, fresh to fine.  
 Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, strong.  
 South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamock) (No. 1)  
 South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) (No. 1)

## ON SALE

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the session 1931.  
 Issued by the Members.

PRICE ... .. \$5.

Daily Press Office.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

## HOME VIA CANADA

## Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver &amp; Montreal.

Pacific Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
<i>Empress of Asia</i> ... ..	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
<i>Empress of Japan</i> ... ..	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
<i>Empress of Russia</i> ... ..	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
<i>Empress of Asia</i> ... ..	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
<i>Monteagle</i> ... ..	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
<i>Empress of Japan</i> ... ..	Feb. 3	Mar. 1
<i>Empress of Russia</i> ... ..	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

Connecting Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa.  
 Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.  
 Early reservation necessary.

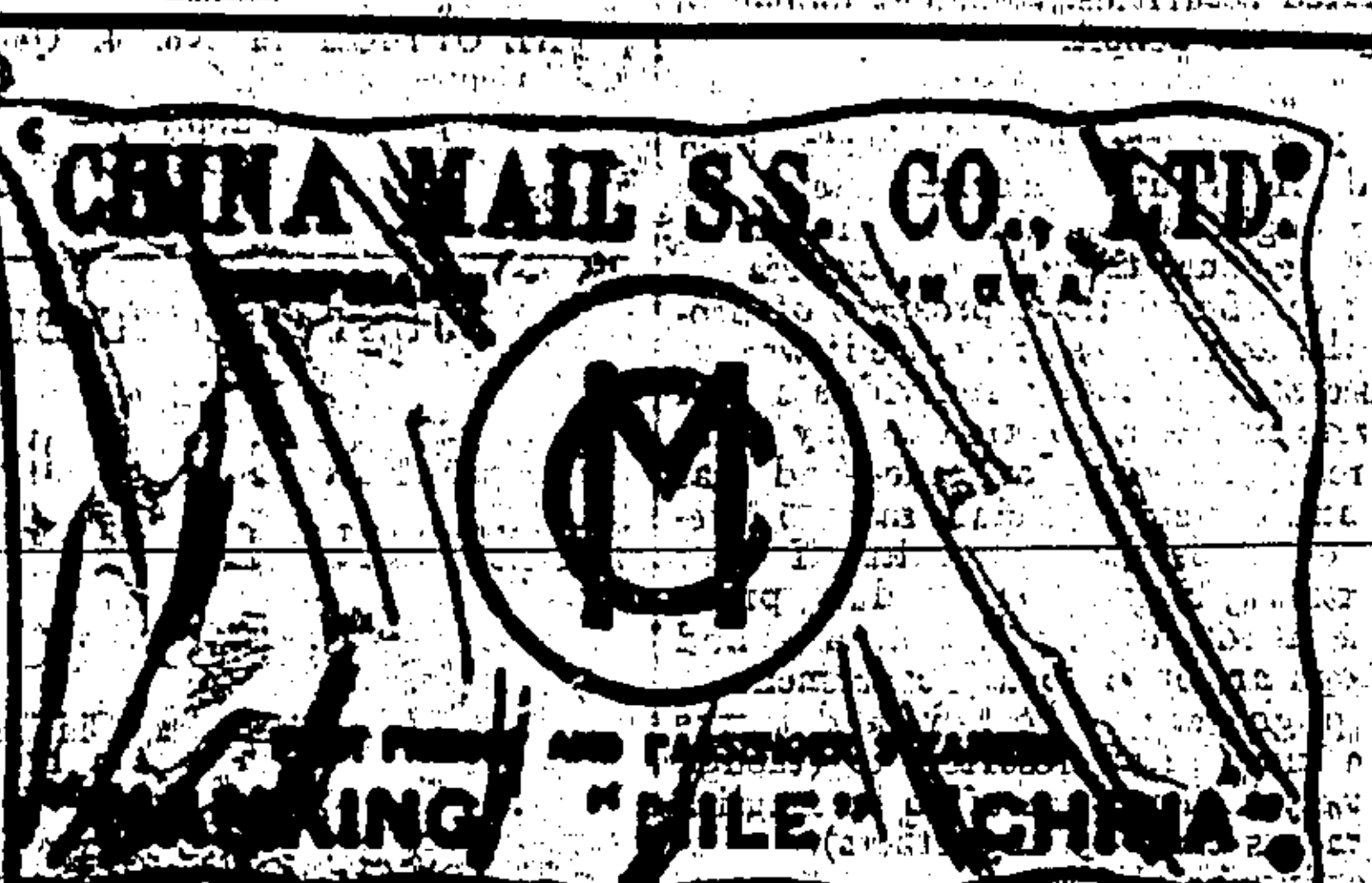
Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.  
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 753. Cable Address CACANPAC.

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## AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

## HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

s.s. "CHINA" ... ..

Nov. 8th ... ..

## HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" ... ..

Nov. 23rd ... ..

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States &amp; Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 1st Floor, Street.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. Tel. FRANCHISE DEPT. &amp; AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 2161.

## NEW SERVICE TO JAVA.

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

## AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOURABAYA

## S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE &amp; JAVA ... ..

November 14th ... ..

HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI ... ..

December 10th ... ..

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States &amp; Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, 1st Floor, Street.

Tel. FRANCHISE DEPT. &amp; AGENT. No. 2161.

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## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG-MARU" ... ..

sailing on or about 7th Nov.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... ..

sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" ... ..

sailing on or about 12th Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. No. 2206. [48]

## ITOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KHELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
<i>SIBERIA MARU</i> ... ..	20,000	Nov. 15th
<i>TSUYO MARU</i> ... ..	22,000	Nov. 27th
<i>KOREA MARU</i> ... ..	22,000	Dec. 7th
<i>SHINYO MARU</i> ... ..	22,000	Dec. 18th
<i>PERSEA MARU</i> ... ..	22,000	Jan. 5th
<i>TAIYO MARU</i> ... ..	22,000	Jan. 16th

\* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.  
 \* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS

SEIYO MARU ... ..

RAKUTO-MARU ... ..

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MAN AG.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 374 &amp; 2374

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, Inc.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

## To LOS ANGELES &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

\* "West Carmona" ... .. 20th Nov.

## To SEATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER

\* "West Orowa" ... .. 28th Nov.

\* Also cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to—

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. &amp; Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 13, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 2008 [46]

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

## REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

\* "WEST JAPPA" ... .. sailing about 10th Nov.

\* "WEST IVAN" ... .. sailing about 25th Nov.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; COMPANY, 4th Floor, Prince's Building. Telephone 1062.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS

FROM

EXPECTED WILL LEAVE

ON OR ABOUT

ON OR ABOUT

FOR

TJILATHAP ... ..

JAYA ... ..

in port ... ..

TJILEBOET ... ..

JAPAN ... ..

do. ... ..

8th Nov. ... ..

JAYA via MUNTOK

TJIKEMBANG ... ..

JAPAN ... ..

do. ... ..

7th Nov. ... ..

JAYA DIRECT

HWAH YAH ... ..

JAYA ... ..

8th Nov. ... ..

TJIMANOEK ... ..

JAYA ... ..

9th Nov. ... ..

18th Nov. ... ..

AMOY-SHANGHAI

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1874.

York Building, First Floor.

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## VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

## HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

Steamers

For

Sailing on or about

"BOEROE" ... ..

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG ... ..

15th Nov.

"TOSARI" ... ..

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG ... ..

8th Dec.

"OLDEKERK" ... ..

ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG ... ..

1st Jan.

"RADJA" ... ..

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG ... ..

10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents, York Building.

Tel. 1674.



# AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agents.

# ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

1. "CITY OF DELHI" 18th Nov. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow  
2. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 30th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

1. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London  
2. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REISS & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

## AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" via Suez Canal 1st Nov.  
2. "TYDEUS" via Suez Canal 18th Nov.  
3. "KANSAS" via Suez Canal 28th Nov.  
4. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal 10th Dec.

\* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & Co. CANTON.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"COMMANDANT DORISE" (cargo boat)	On or about 4th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KUP & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 11,000 ... On or about 7th Nov. "PAUL LECAT" 10,100 ... On or about 20th Nov. "ABROU" 12,000 ... On or about 4th Dec.	
MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ... On or about 6th Nov. "AMAZON" 11,000 ... On or about 20th Nov. "P. LECAT" 20,000 ... On or about 18th Dec.	

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Food in state rooms of highest quality, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J.S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, Nov. 4th, at 2 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 3 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Haka Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

# P. & O., British India, Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMA" 8,700	12th Nov. 1921	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"NIVAN" 7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"LAHORE" 5,200	1st Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	
"BOMALI" 6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"DIPNER" 5,200	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"NELLORE" 7,000	24th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	
"DONGOLA" 8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"EGYPT" 7,941	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"KASHMIR" 8,941	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"NAGOYA" 8,854	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"KARSOAR" 8,840	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"KHIVA" 8,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"DEVANHA" 8,029	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"NOVARA" 8,850	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"KALYAN" 8,987	28th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
"PLASSY" 7,346	12th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA" 3,300 | 4th Nov. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via Straits

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN" 4,000	18th Dec.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EURYLUS" 5,200	2nd Nov. 6 a.m.	Amoy only
"LAHORE" 5,200	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARRATON APCAR" 4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Cargo only.  
1st Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.

# O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Pen. Mail.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.  
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"KISIN MARU" ... Monday, 6th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND ROUTE U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 5th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YABUODA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer "TAIYUAN" 2nd Nov. Homebound to Australia. Arr. Hongkong for Australia.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. For L. & S. and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

# C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 4th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"HANGHONG"	On 4th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SUNNING"	On 5th Nov.	Noon.
CHONG & NEWCOWANG	"CHENAN"	On 5th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HANYANG"	On 5th Nov.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SECHUKY"	On 5th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 15th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"RUEICHO"	On 15th Nov.	10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Steamships, Board Passages

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE OR VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

"WENATCHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th.

"WENATCHEE" ... sailed ... Nov. 19th ... arrived ... Dec. 9th.

SS. "COAXET" ... For ORELAND DIRECT ... Oct. 28th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)  
SS. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th.  
SS. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points. Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. (71)

# THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE TO SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA and other JAVA PORTS.

SS. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Nov. 11th.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

SS. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Nov. 15th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Los House St.

# SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

SS. "WEST IVIS" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

# BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor, Union Building.

1477 & 1478

1477

# PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

SS. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) Dec.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)  
St. George's Building

Telephone 1166, Telegrams "Farprince".

1166



## NOTICE POST OFFICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Wakasa Maru	4th inst.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Fushimi Maru	5th inst.
SWATOW	Szechuen	5th inst.
SWATOW	Tamara Maru	7th inst.
SWATOW	Lahore	7th inst.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Atsuta Maru	10th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	Friday, 4th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Liangchow	Friday, 4th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamara	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Hsinan	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Torika	Friday, 4th, 11.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Haichang	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenan	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Hop Sang	Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Kohsan Maru	Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan	Shunshing	Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Gorontalo	Friday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits and Batavia	Titan	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ		Letters 4th, 5.30 A.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong	Tamara	Saturday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, and Victoria B.C.	Manila Maru	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bonaire and Aden	Wakasa Maru	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	China	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Java via Batavia	Tjileboet	Sunday, 6th, 9.03 A.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Is.	Taiyuan	Monday, 7th, 12.45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Rincas	Tuesday, 8th, 12.45 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 7th Nov.		Letters 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 10th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Karmala	Saturday, 12th, 8.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 11th Nov.		Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Minor	Tuesday, 15th, 12.45 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 14th Nov.		Letters 1.30 P.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE

"TITAN"	4TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	8TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22ND NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	6TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"ANTIOCHUS"	8TH NOV.	G-nea, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"PELEUS"	15TH NOV.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"ORESTES"	6TH DEC.	Liverpool.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

"IXION"	22ND NOV.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	13TH DEC.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAROS"	3RD JAN.	

## NEW YORK SERVICE

"TYDEUS"	12TH NOV.	via Suez.
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## PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS"	28TH OCT.	for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK

Head Office for the Orient.

SHANGHAI

CANTON

HANKOW

MANILA

TIENTSIN

CHANGSHA

PEKING

SINGAPORE

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS

On London	3rd November
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	100
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	100
Credita, at 4 months sight	100
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	100
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credita, 4 months sight	100
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Credita, at 60 days sight	100
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100
On Yokohama	
On demand—Peace	112
On Manila	
On demand—Peace	112
On Singapore	
On demand—Peace	112
On Batavia	
On demand—Peace	112
On Hongkong	
On demand—Peace	112
On Saigon	
On demand—Peace	112
On Bangkok	
On demand—Peace	112
Supervisors, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.95
GOLD LAY 100 fine, per tael	\$ 47
BAN SILVER per oz.	40 1/2

Per cent.

Hongkong, 10 cents place, 11 40 Premium.

Hongkong, 20, 0.80 Discount.

Canton, 20, 15.75

Canton, 10, 0.00

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:	
Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000
Sterling	\$15,000,000
Silver	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000
Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. Ewins, Esq., Chairman.	
G. M. Donnell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
D. G. M. Barr, Esq., J. V. D. Parr, Esq.,	
A. S. Gubb, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.,	
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,	
A. O. Long, Esq., E. P. White, Esq.	

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. S. S. S.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. S. S. S.

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER &amp; PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1931.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1930.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$23,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1931.

## NEDERLANDSCHE LANDE MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A Capital ... F. 100,000,000 \$2,333,333

Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 \$1,866,666

Reserve Fund ... F. 18,979,240 \$1,581,604

Special Reserve ... F. 40,160,000 \$2,344,667

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at: The Hague, Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore, Bandoeng, Medan, Soerabaja, Bombay, Padang, Soerakarta, Calcutta, Palembang, (Solo), Cherbon, Telokong, Peking, Djember, Pongkor, Tegal, Djember, Pongkor, Tegal, Djember, Pongkor, Tegal.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc. etc.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in each of the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1931.

## The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

## MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$23,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... \$23,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$21,050,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,100,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY &amp; MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Fort Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1931.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hankow Branch:—Pauoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1931.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,278,800.00

Reserve Funds ... \$3,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PC, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1931.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,567,203.04

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Djibouti, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan &amp; Co., French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1931.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 10 Des Vaux Road C. HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1919.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$6,000,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Pong Wai Tze, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Ng Chung Lok, Mr. Kan Yung Po, Mr. Mok Chung Kong, Mr. Wong Yui Hong, Mr. Cheong Ching Shik, Mr. Kan Yung Po.

BRANCHES &amp; AGENCIES:—LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

London Bankers:—The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PC, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1931.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 11,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA:—Ginsan, Kagi, Karamko, Keelung, Maktung, Nanto, Pusan, Shinghai, Tainan, Tientsin, Taku, Tamsui, Tohoku, Heito.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bonaire, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER &amp; PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOR, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, October 1st, 1931.

## THE CHINA SPECIFIC BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—8, Grosvenor Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager:—Mr. L. S. HOLMES, Asst. Manager:—Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLMES, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1930.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1931.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS GARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong.

Office 131 Fleet Street, E.C.